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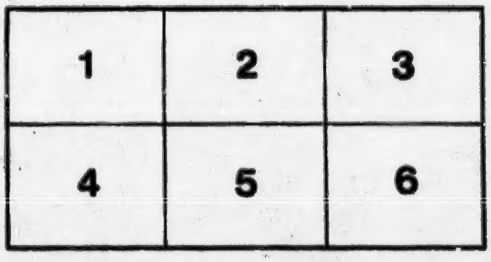

An AUTHENTIC JOURNAL *of Occurrences which happened within the Circle of* Major Meigs's *Obſervations, in the Detachment commanded by* Col. (*now* General) Benedictine Arnold, *conſiſting of two Battalions which were detached from the* Provincial *Army at* Cambridge *againſt* Quebec. By the Major.

(*Illuſtrated with a Map of the Rivers* Kenebec *and* Chaudiere.*)

The Field Officers Names, of the Battalions.

Col. Chriſtopher Green.
Col. Roger Enos.
Major Return Jonathan Meigs.
Major Timothy Bigelow.

SEPT. 9, 1775. I marched from Roxbury (where I had been ſtationed during the ſummer) to Cambridge.

10. 11. 12. At Cambridge preparing for our march—13th in the evening marched to Myſtick—and the 14th, continued our march, through the towns of Malden, Lypen, and Salem, and encamped at Danvers.

15. In the morning continued our march through the towns of Beverley, and Wenham, and encamped at Royley.

16. In the morning we continued our march; at 10 A. M. arrived at Newbury Port, and there encamped.

17. Being Sunday, attended divine ſervice at the Rev. Mr. Parſons's meeting at Newbury Port, dined at Mr. Nathaniel Tracey's. Weather fine.

18. Repairing to embark, dined at Mr. Dalton's. W. E. fine.

19. Embarked our whole detachment, conſiſting of 10 companies of muſquet-men and 3 companies of riflemen amounting to 1100 men, on board 10 tranſports—I went on board the ſloop Britannia. The fleet ſailed at 10 A. M. came out of the harbour and lay to, till 1 o'clock P. M. when we received orders to ſail for the River Kenebec, 50 leagues from Newbury Port.

Received with our ſailing orders the following ſignals, viz.

1ſt ſignal, for *ſpeaking* with the whole fleet. Enſign at the main-top-maſt-head.

2d ſignal, for *chaſing* a ſail. Enſign at the fore-top-maſt head.

3d ſignal, for *heaving to*. The lantern at the main top maſt-head, and 2 guns, if head on ſhore; and 3 if off ſhore.

4th ſignal, for *making ſail* in the night. The lantern at the main-top-maſt-head and 4 guns—In the day, jack at the fore-top-maſt head.

5th ſignal, for *diſperſing* and every veſſel making the neareſt harbour. Enſign at the main-peak.

6th ſignal, for *boarding* any veſſel. A jack at the main-top-maſt-head and the whole fleet draw up in a line, as near as poſſible. The weather was fair, and very freſh, but I was very ſea-ſick.

20. In the morning we made the mouth of Kenebec, right a-head, which we ſoon entered. The mouth of the river is narrow. We were hailed from the ſhore by a number of men under arms who were there ſtationed; they were anſwered "we were Continental troops, and that we wanted a pilot," whom they immediately ſent on board. The wind and tide favoured us as we proceeded up the river. Five miles from the mouth lies an iſland called *Poujack*; upon this were a meeting-houſe, and ſome very good dwelling-houſes the river to this iſland is very unequal, and the ſhores generally rocky. Ten miles from the mouth are elegant buildings; at a place called *George Town*; 20 miles from the mouth, is a very large bay, called *Merry Meeting Bay*; 25 miles from the mouth is *Swan Iſland*; and a little above this iſland oppoſite to Pownalborough, where is a block-houſe, we came to an anchor. I cannot help remarking our diſpatch, that this day makes 14 only ſince the orders were firſt given for building 200 batteaux, for collecting proviſions, and for levying 1100 men and conducting them to this place (*Gardiner's Town*).

21. All day at Gardiner's Town. W. E. fine.

22. Embarked on board the batteaux—proceeded up the river—and towards evening I put up at the houſe of Mr. North, and was very agreeably entertained.

23. In the morning proceeded up the river about 6 miles to Port Weſtern where an unhappy incident fell out in the evening: a number of ſoldiers being

* *For a View of the adjoining Country, See* Lond. Mag. *for the Years* 1755 *and* 1758.

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ing in a private houſe, ſome words produced a quarrel, and Mr. Connick being turned out, immediately diſcharged his gun into the houſe, and ſhot a man through the body, of which he ſoon expired. Mr. Connick was tried by a Court Martial and received ſentence of death, but denied the crime till he was brought to the place of execution, when he confeſſed himſelf *guilty*, but for ſome reaſons he was reprieved until the pleaſure of General Waſhington could be known.

24. At Fort Weſtern preparing for our march to Quebec; this fort ſtands on the eaſt ſide of the river Kenebec, and conſiſts of two block-houſes, and a large houſe 100 feet long, which were incloſed with pickets; this houſe is the property of —— Howard Eſq. where we were exceedingly well entertained.

25. Some men embarked in batteaux with orders to proceed with all expedition to the great carrying-place, and clear the road, while the other diviſions came up.

26. Col. Green embarked on board the batteaux three companies of muſquet-men, with whom went Major Bigelow on their tour to Canada.

27. At three o'clock P. M. I embarked on board ſome batteaux with the third diviſion of the army, conſiſting of four companies of muſquet-men with 45 days proviſions, and proceeded up the river, hoping for the protection of a kind providence. We encamped in the evening 4 miles from Fort Weſtern.

I had forgot to mention that the navigation for veſſels is good to Fort Weſtern, which is 30 miles from the river's mouth: the water ſome part of the way rapid.

28. Proceeded up the river, the ſtream very rapid, and the bottom and ſhores rocky.

29. In the morning continued our route up the river; at 11 A. M. arrived at Fort Hallifax which ſtands on a point of land between the river Kenebec and the river Sebaſtecook. This Fort conſiſts of two large block-houſes, and a large barrack which is encloſed with a picket fort. I tarried half an hour at the fort, then croſſed the river to a carrying-place which is 97 rods carriage, then proceeded up the river (which falls very rapidly over a rocky bottom) 5 miles, and encamped. The above falls are called Toconok.

30. Proceeded up the river 9 miles and encamped; the land we paſſed this day was generally very good. Colonel Arnold joined at night and encamped with us.

Oct. 1. Fine W. E. woods abound in theſe parts with butterneal, beach, hemlock, white pine, red cedar, &c.

2. In the morning proceeded up the river—at 10 o'clock arrived at Sehohegin falls, where is a carrying-place of 250 paces, which lies acroſs a ſmall iſland in the river. Here I waited for my diviſion to come up, and encamped on the weſt ſide the river oppoſite the iſland with Capt. Goodrick. Had much rain in the night, I turned out, put on my clothes and lay down again and ſlept well till morning. Our courſe in general from the mouth of the river to this place has been from North to North Eaſt.

3. Proceeded up the river to Norridgewalk; on my way I called at a houſe where I ſaw a child 14 months old, which is the firſt white child born here. At ſeven o'clock in the evening a little below Norridgewalk, my batteau filled with water going up the falls; I loſt my kettle, butter, and ſugar, a loſs not to be replaced here. At Norridgewalk is to be ſeen the veſtige of an Indian fort, chapel, and a prieſt's grave; there appear to have been ſome entrenchments on the covered way through the bank of the river, for the conveniency of getting water—This muſt have been a conſiderable ſeat of the natives, as there are large Indian fields cleared—I here wrote to Mrs. Meigs, &c.

4. I proceeded up the river about 1 mile, and croſſed the river at a carrying-place of 1 mile and a quarter. Here I came up with the ſecond diviſion commanded by Col. Green.

5. All day at the carrying-place; at evening moved one company up the river 1 mile, where they encamped, waiting for the other companies of my diviſion.

6. Still at the carrying-place, geting boats and proviſions: at 4 P. M. I proceeded up the river 5 miles and encamped.

7. Continued our march up the river,

ver, and at 12 o'clock tarried at Carratuneaus carrying-place. Here the river is confined between two rocks, not more than 40 rods wide, which lie in piles 40 rods in length on each ſide the river. Theſe rocks are poliſhed in ſome places by the ſwift running of the water. The carrying-place is here 433 paces in length.

8. All day at the carrying-place at Carratuneaus; rainy W. E. Capt. Darbern's company paſſed the carrying-place this day at 3 P. M.

9. Capt. Ward's company paſſed the carrying-place this day at 12 o'clock. At 1 P. M. I left the carrying-place and proceeded up the river about 4 miles and encamped. The ſtream for 4 miles very rapid, and in ſome places very ſhallow, being divided by a number of iſlands which appear to be fine land: from this encampment ſome high mountains riſe to our view to the Northward.

10. Proceeded up the river, which continues its courſe N. W. between two high mountains, and encamped at the great carrying-place, which is 12 miles and a half a-croſs, including 3 ponds which we were obliged to paſs.

11. I croſſed the great place as far as the third pond; there I had the pleaſure of diſcovering Lieut. Steel and party who had been ſent forwards on a reconnoitring command as far as Chaudiere pond: they diſcovered nothing with regard to the enemy. I returned back and lodged with Col. Green.

12. In the morning repaſſed the ſecond pond, and went to the river, and gave orders which I received from Col. Arnold for building a block-houſe, and then returned and croſſed the firſt pond and encamped this day at the great carrying-place with the 4th diviſion of the army, conſiſting of three companies of muſquet-men.

13. Employed in carrying our boats and proviſions a-croſs the firſt pond and the ſecond portage. I went myſelf a-croſs the third portage and returned back by the Eaſt ſide of the ſecond portage and encamped with Col. Arnold. The wind ſo high, the boats could not croſs the third pond. About this time we killed 4 mooſe, which is excellent meat.

14. At 11 o'clock I repaſſed the firſt pond to ſee Capt. Darbern's and Capt. Ward's companies over. Laſt night a tree blown down by the wind, fell on one of our men and bruiſed him in ſuch a manner that his life is deſpaired of. In the evening I returned back to the ſecond portage and encamped with Capt. Ward.

15. This morning orders were given that the allowance ſhould be ¾ lb. of pork and ¾ of flour per man per diem. At 2 o'clock I croſſed the third pond and encamped in a cedar ſwamp. This pond is about 9 miles in circumference and ſurrounded with cedar timber. This laſt pond is much larger than the other two.

16. In the morning I ſet out with Capt. Hanchet to reconnoitre a very high mountain about ten miles from our encampment, but we were too late in the day and returned towards evening without being able to aſcend the mountain.

17. In the morning I went to Dead river and took part of Capt. Goodrick's company and returned to the third pond, where I met with Capt. Ward's company. At evening returned to Dead river; marched one mile up and encamped with Capt. Hanchet.

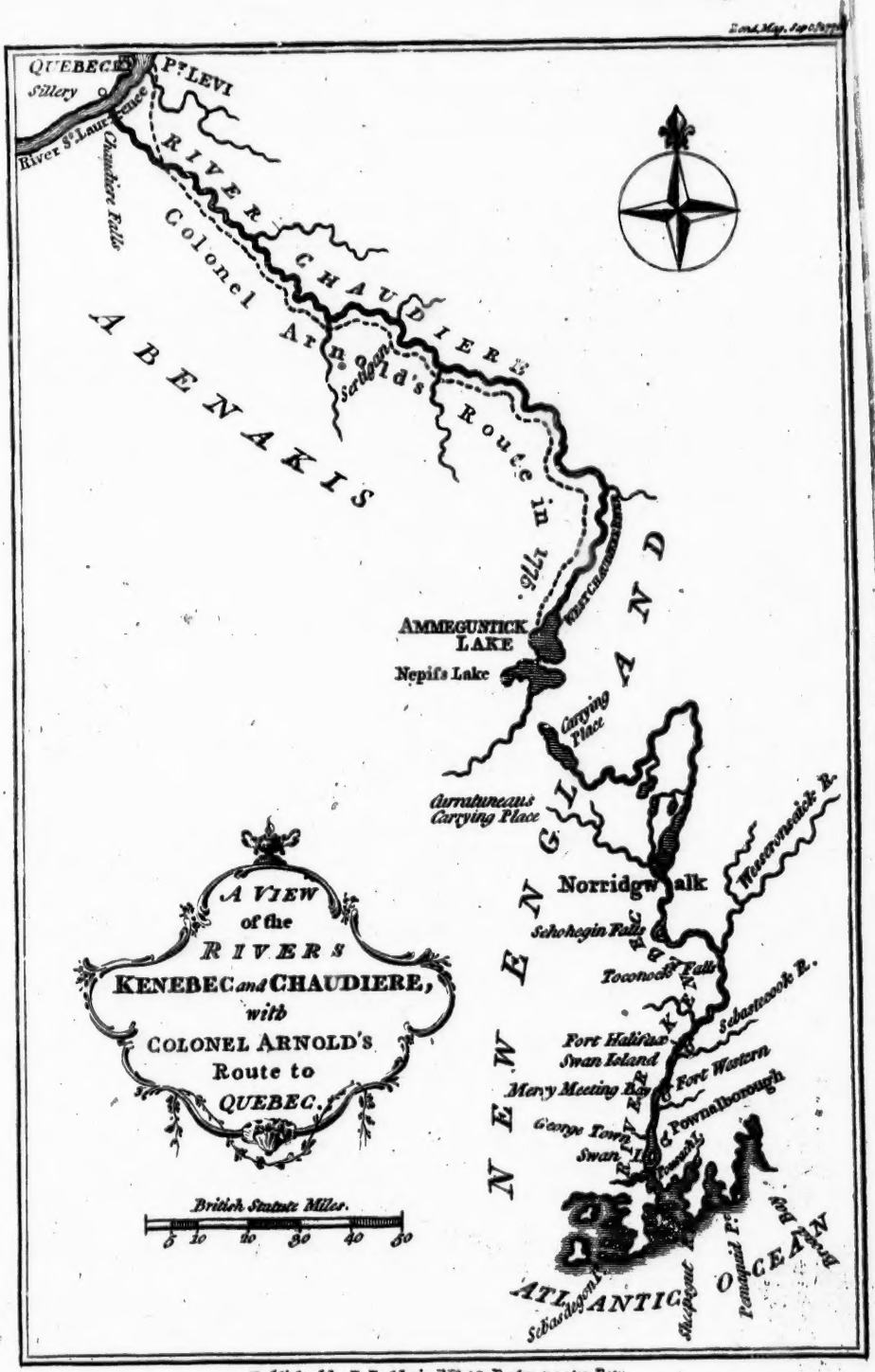
18. In the morning ordered 3 men to kill 2 oxen (which we had driven with great difficulty to this place) and to bring 5 quarters to the detachment, and to leave 3 quarters under a guard for Col. Enos's diviſion. Then I proceeded up the river with my diviſion with the greateſt expedition to Chaudiere, in order there to make up our cartridges, and wait for the rear diviſion, and to furniſh a number of pioneers, under Mr. Ayres to clear the carrying-place.

19. Col. Arnold joined us, and Col. Green's diviſion. The land we paſſed this day was very fine, thinly timbered, and moſtly covered with high graſs.

20. Proceeded up the river, paſſed ſeveral falls, and one portage only three roods a-croſs, and encamped at evening; rainy W. E. all day.

21. In the morning proceeded up the river about three miles to a carrying-place 35 perches a-croſs; then continued our route up the river about 2 miles to a portage 30 perches a-croſs, where we encamped.

22. Continued our route up the river about 3 miles: in our way we paſſed



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ſed two portages, or carrying-places, each 74 perches. Our courſe this day is only three miles, owing to the extraordinary riſe of the river. The laſt night in ſome parts of the river the water roſe 8 feet perpendicular, and in many places overflowed its banks and filled the country with water, which made it very difficult for our men on ſhore to march.

23. In the morning continued our march, though very ſlow, owing to the rapidity of the ſtream. A number of our men who marched on the ſhore, courſed a river that came in from the weſtward, miſtaking it for the main river, which as ſoon as we diſcovered, we diſpatched ſome boats after them. The river now falls faſt. Encamped this evening at a carrying-place 15 perches a-croſs. Here a council was held, in which it was reſolved that 50 men ſhould march with all diſpatch by land to Chaudiere pond; and that the ſick of my diviſion, and Capt. Morgan's, ſhould return back to Cambridge.

24. At this place the ſtream was very rapid: in our way we paſſed three carrying-places, 2 of them 4 roods each, in paſſing which 6 batteaux filled and overſet, by which we loſt ſeveral barrels of proviſions, a number of guns, ſome clothes, and caſh.

25. Proceeded up the river, tho' with great fatigue, the water being very rapid. Our whole courſe this day was only 4 miles, when we encamped. Wrote to Mrs. Meigs by the officer that returned with the ſick.

26. Continued our route up the river about ſix miles, the ſtream very rapid.

27. Continued our route, and ſoon entered a ſound about 2 miles a-croſs; and paſſed through a narrow ſtreight only two perches and a half wide and about 4 roods long; then entered another ſmall pond about 1 mile, and then through a narrow ſtreight about a mile and a half over to a third pond 3 miles, then paſſed through a narrow ſtreight and entered a fourth pond a quarter of a mile wide, and then entered a crooked river about 3 miles in length to a carrying-place 15 perches a-croſs to a pond 100 perches a-croſs, and encamped on the North Weſt ſide upon a high hill which is a carrying-place. The ponds are ſurrounded with mountains.

28. In the morning continued our route a-croſs the carrying-place 44 perches long, to a pond about 2 miles, to a carrying-place 4 miles and 60 perches. This carrying-place lies a-croſs the height of land, and is about 2 miles from the laſt mentioned pond to the height, when all the ſtreams run the reverſe of the rivers we came up. We encamped this evening on the height of land.

29. In the morning croſſed the heights to Chaudiere river; made a diviſion of our proviſions and ammunition, and marched back upon the heights and encamped. Here I diſtributed the following ſums of money, to the following perſons; viz. To Col. Green 500 dollars, to Major Bigelow 50; and paid Mr. Gatchel 44 — paid Mr. Berry 4l. 5s. lawful money.

30. Continued our march by land towards Quebec. At 1 P. M. came to Nepiſs lake, which we ſuppoſed to be Ammeguntick lake: we continued our march till night, and encamped on the banks of the lake, where there had been an Indian camp.

Nov. 1. Marched thro' the woods 15 miles, and encamped near the North end of Ammeguntick lake.

2. Continued our march through the woods; the marching this day was exceedingly bad. I paſſed a number of ſoldiers who had no proviſions and were ſomewhat ſick. It was not in my power to help or relieve them. Two dogs were killed, which the diſtreſſed ſoldiers eat with good appetite, even the feet and ſkin. This day in our march upon the banks of the Chaudiere we ſaw ſeveral boats that were ſplit upon the rocks, and one of Capt. Morgan's men was drowned. The travelling this day, as yeſterday, very bad over mountains and moraſſes.

3. In the morning continued our march on the banks of the Chaudiere. The marching this day better than we have lately had. The river grows wider and runs very quick, and in ſome places very ſhallow. We paſſed this day ſeveral ſmall iſlands. The weather exceeding fine, and as warm as ever I felt it at this ſeaſon in New-England.

4. Continued our march on the

banks of the Chaudiere: at 12 o'clock we met with proviſions, to the inexpreſſible joy of the ſoldiers who were near ſtarving. After refreſhing ourſelves, we marched a few miles and encamped.

5. In the morning continued our march. At 11 o'clock arrived at a French houſe, and were hoſpitably uſed: this is the firſt houſe I ſaw for 31 days, having been all that time in a rough, barren, and uninhabited wilderneſs, where we never ſaw a human being except our own men. Immediately after our arrival, we were ſupplied with freſh beef, fowls, butter, pheaſants, and vegetables. This ſettlement is called Sertigan: it lies 25 leagues from Quebec.

6. Marched down to the pariſh of St. Mary's; the country thinly ſettled; the people kindly ſupplyed us with plenty of proviſions.

7, 8, 9, 10. I was on buſineſs up and down the country on each ſide the river; the inhabitants very hoſpitable. Our men that were gone forward to Point Levi, made priſoner Mr. M'Kenzie, a midſhipman of the Hunter ſloop of war. This night I lodged at St. Henry's.

11. I marched down to Point Levi, and joined the detachment.

12, 13. I was at Point Levi; nothing extraordinary happened except a deſerter came in to us from Quebec, by whom we were informed Col. M'Clean had arrived from Sorel with his regiment. The Lizard frigate alſo arrived a few days before us. On the evening of this day at 9 o'clock, we began to embark our men on board 35 canoes. At 4 P. M. we got over and landed 500 men, entirely undiſcovered, although two men of war were ſtationed to prevent us. We landed at the ſame place Gen. Wolfe did, in a ſmall cove which is now called Wolfe's cove.

Soon after our landing, a barge from the Lizard frigate came rowing up the river: we hailed her, and ordered her to come on ſhore; they refuſing, we fired upon them—they puſhed off ſhore and cryed out. After parading our men on the heights of Abraham, and ſending out a reconnoitring party towards the city, and placing centinels, we marched a-croſs the plain and took poſſeſſion of a large houſe which was formerly owned by Gen. Murray, and other houſes adjacent, which were fine accommodations for our troops.

14. This morning employed in placing proper guards on the different roads to cut off the communication between the city and country. At 12 o'clock the enemy ſurpriſed one of our advanced centries, and made him priſoner; the guard ſoon perceived the enemy and purſued, but were not able to overtake them; we rallied the main body and marched upon the heights near the city, gave them three huzzas and marched our men fairly in their view.

It is ſaid Quebec might have been taken had we then made an aſſault: they did not chuſe to come out to us, but gave us a few ſhot from the ramparts, and we then returned to our camp. This afternoon they ſet fire to the ſuburbs and burnt ſeveral houſes. This evening Col. Arnold ſent a flag of truce with a demand of the garriſon in the name and behalf of the United Colonies—as the flag approached the walls it was fired upon, contrary to all rule and cuſtom on ſuch occaſions. We conſtantly lay on our arms to prevent ſurpriſe; for we were informed by a gentleman from Quebec, that we might expect an attack very ſoon from the city.

15. The commanding officer this day ſent into the town a flag, concluding that the firing on our flag yeſterday was through miſtake, but it was treated in the ſame manner as before; on which it returned. An expreſs went off to Gen. Montgomery this morning. About 12 o'clock we were alarmed with a report, that the troops in town were coming out to attack us. We turned out to meet them, but it proved falſe.

16. This morning it is reported Montreal ſurrendered to Gen. Montgomery the laſt ſabbath, and that the ſhipping were taken. One of our men, a ſerjeant in the rifled company, received a ſhot from a cannon, which ſhattered one of his legs in ſuch a manner that amputation was neceſſary. This day we ſent a company of our men and took poſſeſſion of the general hoſpital; the Canadians are continually coming in, to expreſs their ſatisfaction at our coming into this country.

17. The ſerjeant that was wounded yeſterday, died this morning with great compoſure

compoſure and reſignation. This day we had a confirmation of the ſurrender of Montreal to Gen. Montgomery. A ſoldier came in to us from Quebec, but no intelligence extraordinary from him. A party of our men went over to Point Levi, with boats to bring a party of our detachment that were left there with proviſions. Weather pleaſant.

21. We have orders to parade at 3 o'clock to morrow morning.

☞ *The length of the Journal obliges us to reſerve the remainder for next month; which contains a particular account of the junction of thoſe troops with* Gen. Montgomery's, *and a very minute account of the operations of the* Provincials *againſt* Quebec, *including the ſtorm of the place, when the General was killed, and the Major was taken priſoner.*

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Character of James I. *with Inſtances of Flattery.*

OF all the qualities which marked the character of James I. king of England, there was none more contemptible than a pedantic diſpoſition which he had obtained from a narrow though laborious education. Some ſchool learning he had, the fruits of that unwearied application which is often united to mean parts; of that learning he was ridiculouſly vain. His vanity was much heightened by the [illegible] he had met with from the miniſters of his Engliſh court. He was [illegible] an opportunity of diſplaying [illegible] whole nation. The opportunity offered him by a petition from [illegible]ans, for a reformation of ſundry articles of the eſtabliſhed church. James gave them hopes of an impartial debate, though he mortally hated all the reformers, for the reſtraints they had laid upon him in his Scotch government.

In this debate James was to preſide as judge; and an aſſembly of churchmen and miniſters met at Hampton Court for this purpoſe. From judge he turned principal diſputant, ſilencing all oppoſition by his authority and loquacity, and cloſed his many arguments with theſe powerful ones: "That Preſbytery agreed as well with monarchy as God with the devil, that he would not have Tom and Dick and Will meet to cenſure him and his council. If this be all your party hath to ſay, I will make them conform themſelves, or elſe I will *Harrie* them out of the land, or elſe do worſe—only hang them, that's all."

Great was the exultation and adulation of churchmen and courtiers on this occaſion. Chancellor Egerton cried out, "he had often heard that royalty and prieſthood was united, but never ſaw it verified till now." Archbiſhop Whitgift carried his flattery ſtill farther, "he verily believed the king ſpoke by the ſpirit of God."

Macaulay's Hiſt. of Eng. vol. 1. *p.* 5, 6.

Niele biſhop of Lincoln, and Andrews biſhop of Wincheſter, being at dinner with king James in public, James in this ſituation had the imprudence to propoſe aloud this queſtion, "whether he might not take his ſubjects money without conſent of parliament?" The ſycophant Niele replied, "God forbid you ſhould not, for you are the breath of our noſtrils!"

Andrews declined anſwering the queſtion, ſaying, "he was not ſkilled in parliamentary caſes." On the king's urging him, he replied pleaſantly: I think your majeſty has an undoubted right to my brother Niele's money.

Life of Andrews Biſh. of Wincheſter.

The following is a character drawn of king James by Williams, whence it appears that the ſervile tools * whom James

* *Among the forwardeſt of this worthleſs tribe was* Cecil *afterwards earl of* Saliſbury, *who told him on his coming to the crown,* "*That he would find his* Engliſh *ſubjects like aſſes, on whom he might lay any burthen, and would need neither bit nor bridle, but their aſſes ears.*"

James had raiſed to the higheſt preferments in the ſtate, beſtowed the ſame tribute of abſurd flattery to his memory, as they had fed him with during life.

"I dare preſume to ſay, you never read in your life more fully parallel amongſt themſelves, and diſtinguiſhed from all other kings, than King James and King Solomon. King Solomon is ſaid to be *unigenitus coram matre ſua*, the only ſon of his mother, ſo was King James; Solomon was of a complexion white and ruddy, ſo was King James; Solomon was learneſt above all the princes in the univerſal world; Solomon was a writer in proſe and verſe, ſo in a very pure and exquiſite manner was our ſweet ſovereign King James; Solomon was the greateſt patron we ever read of to church and church-men, and yet no greater (let the houſe of Aaron now confeſs) than King James—and for his words and eloquence, you know it well enough—it was rare and excellent in the higheſt degree—*Profluenti et quæ principem deceret eloquentia*; as Tacitus ſaid to Auguſtus, in a flowing and princely kind of elocution. Thoſe ſpeeches of his in the Parliament, ſtar-chamber, council-table, and other public audiences of the ſtate (of which, as of Tully's orations; *ea ſemper optima quæ maxima*; the longeſt ſtill was held the beſt) do prove him to be the moſt powerful ſpeaker who ever ſwayed the ſceptre of this kingdom."

Ruſhworth, vol. i. p. 160.

As a ſpecimen of the *pure and exquiſite manner* of this *ſweet ſovereign*'s writing and ſpeaking, I beg leave to lay before the reader a few quotations from his ſpeeches and letters.

In a ſpeech to the Parliament, anno 1610, he informs his ſubjects, that "the King's heart is in the hand of the Lord, who can create and deſtroy, make and unmake; ſo kings can give life and death, judge all and be judged by none. They can exalt low things, and abaſe high things, making the ſubjects like men at cheſs, a pawn to take a biſhop or a knight. And, as it is blaſphemy to diſpute what God may do, ſo it is ſedition in ſubjects to diſpute what kings may do in the height of their power."

Macaulay's Hiſt. of Eng. v. i. p. 61.

When the ſame Parliament had voted him a leſs ſum than was demanded, he thought proper to decline accepting it, for the following judicious reaſons: "Nine ſcore thouſand pounds, he could not accept, becauſe nine was the number of the poets, who were always beggars; eleven was the number of the apoſtles when Judas was away, and therefore might beſt be affected by his Majeſty; but there was a mean number, which might accord to both, and that was ten, a ſacred number, for ſo many were God's commandments which tend to virtue and edification."

Winwood's Memorials, vol. iii. p. 193.

To illuſtrate his princely elegance in his literary correſpondence, take the following example from a letter to the Duke of Buckingham—"if thou be with me by four in the afternoon, it will be good time; and prepare thee to be a guard to me from keeping my heart unbroken with buſineſs, before my going to the progreſs. And thus God ſend me a happy and joyful meeting with my ſweet Stenny, this evening. Sweet-heart, when thou riſeſt keep thee from importunities of people who trouble thy mind, that at meeting I may ſee thy white teeth ſhine upon me."

MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, n. 6987.

But the ſtile of the queen was ſomewhat more extraordinary, and in an age and place where flattery was the moſt current coin, undoubtedly infected the whole court.

Queen ANN to King JAMES.

"I am glad that our brother's * horſe does pleaſe you, and that my dog Stennie † does well; for I did command him that he ſhould make your ears hang like a ſows lug, and when he comes home I will treat him better than any other dog."

Queen ANN to Viſcount VILLARS.

"You do well in tugging the ſow's § ear, and I thank you for it, and would have you do ſo ſtill, upon condition you continue a watchful dog to him, and be always true to him."

MSS. Britiſh Muſeum, fol. 6986.

A fine courtly ſtile truly!

The following paſſages from the Biſhop of Downe's ſermon, and a letter from General Digby to the Marquis of Ormond, ſhew the impious nonſenſe as well as flattery that was preach-

ed

* *King of Denmark.* † *Duke of Buckingham.* § *King James.*

An AUTHENTIC JOURNAL *of Occurrences which happened within the Circle of* Major Meigs's *Observations in that extraordinary Route of* Col. Arnold *and his Army from the Neighbourhood of* Boſton *to* Quebec, *with the Operations of that Army againſt* Quebec.

(*Continued from our laſt Magazine, p.* 480.)

NOV. 19. Early in the morning we decamped and marched up to Point aux Trembles, about 7 leagues from Quebec. The country through which we paſſed was well ſettled. Every few miles a handſome little chapel. We have with us 7 priſoners and 2 deſerters.

20. An expreſs came in this morning from Gen. Montgomery at Montreal—the contents were, that the king's troops had abandoned the town and fled to the ſhipping, and that he was about to attack them with row-gallies and boats with artillery mounted in them, and that he ſhould immediately join our detachment with men and artillery. We have now an expreſs ready to return to Montreal, by which conveyance I write to my family.

21. The curate of the pariſh at Point aux Trembles dined this day at head quarters.

22. An expreſs arrived from Montreal, which informs us that all the ſhipping were taken laſt ſabbath evening, and that Gen. Montgomery was about to march for Quebec.

23. An expreſs arrived from Montreal, by whom we have intelligence that Gen. Montgomery was on his march, and that yeſterday he had ſent clothing for our troops. One of our men came in from the woods, who had been left behind; and ſays that himſelf with one more killed a horſe and lived on the fleſh ſeveral days.

24. This morning the Hunter ſloop of war, and three other armed veſſels, appeared in ſight. An expreſs is now going to meet the troops that are coming down from Montreal.

25. The Hunter ſloop, a large ſnow, and an armed ſchooner, came to an anchor oppoſite to our quarters. This morning a number of men were ſent up the river in a canoe to meet the troops that were coming down.

26. A number of gentlemen came in this morning from Quebec.—I wrote to my father and Mrs. Meigs.

27. We are informed that the houſe of Major Caldwell in which our troops were quartered is burnt.

28. Col. Arnold went up to Jackarty, to haſten down the ammunition.

29. Capt. Morgan, who had been ſent down to the neighbourhood o Quebec, ſent up to our quarters two priſoners which he took in the ſuburbs.

30. This day an expreſs went to Gen. Montgomery—Capt.—— is arrived with ammunition and proviſions.

Dec. 1. Gen. Montgomery arrived this day at 1 P. M. with 3 armed ſchooners, with men, artillery, ammunition, and proviſions; to the great joy of our detachment. Towards evening our detachment turned out and marched down to the General's quarters, and was there received. The General complimented us on our appearance.

2. In the morning I aſſiſted in ſending down our field-pieces by land. The large cannon are ordered down in batteaux, which when landed, the batteaux are to go to Point Levi for the ladders.

3. Major Brown arrived from Sorell. The ſoldiers drew for their clothing.

4. We marched at 12 o'clock with our camp before Quebec. At evening I quartered at the houſe of the curate of the pariſh of St. Auguſtin; we were entertained with hoſpitality and elegance. The curate's name is Michael Barrau.

5. In the morning proceeded on our march for St. Fry, our camp before Quebec, where we arrived about noon. This day wrote to Mrs. Meigs.

6. I wrote to Titus Hoſmer, Eſq. at Middle Town. Weather cold, with ſtorms of ſnow.

7. I am informed that our men yeſterday took a ſloop with proviſions and ſome caſh.

8. We received ſome ſhot from the city, but no perſon was hurt.

9. A party of 100 men are ordered to cover the train this evening while they bombard the town; I went with

this party. Twenty ſeven ſhots were thrown into the town. This day we began to erect a battery before St. John's gate.

10. The enemy cannonaded our camp early in the morning and continued it till night: a party of our men are ordered into St. Rue to cover the train which are ordered there alſo with 5 mortars and 2 field-pieces. This evening 45 ſhells were thrown into the town, the enemy returned a few, and ſome 24 pounders and grape ſhot. No perſon on our ſide was hurt, beſides a Canadian who was ſhot thro' the body.

11. The town kept a warm cannonading upon our men, one of whom was wounded in the thigh. In the evening we ſent 45 ſhells into the town. I had the command of the working party at the battery this night. The enemy gave us a few ſhot and ſhells, but not one of them ſtruck the battery. W. E. exceeding cold.

12. The platforms nearly ready for the gun battery. W. E. cold.

13. We opened our battery, had two men wounded in it by a cannon from the city. Five men of Col. Livingſton's regiment of Canadians we e alſo wounded by a cannon ſhot which went through a houſe in St. John's ſuburbs where they were quartered.

14. One of our men was killed in the battery and ſeveral wounded. In the evening we threw into the town 24 ſhells; at the ſame time we were briſkly cannonaded from the town.

15. This morning before ſun-riſe our battery began to play and continued one hour, then ceaſed by order of the general. A flag was then ſent in to the city, but was refuſed admittance. After ſome diſcourſe with the officers from the ramparts the flag returned. (The diſcourſe was that Gen. Carlton would ſuffer no truce with rebels; if they came to implore mercy from the king he would then give them a hearing.) At 2 P. M. our battery began to play upon the town, and mortars alſo from the ſuburbs of St. Rue, which ſent in 50 bombs. This day we had two men killed at our battery, and our guns damaged by a ſhot from the enemy. It is now in agitation to ſtorm the town, which if reſolved I hope will be undertaken with a proper ſenſe of the nature and importance of ſuch an attack, and vigouroufly executed.

16. The enemy this morning began to cannonade our quarters; ſeveral ſhot ſtruck the houſe, on which it was thought beſt to remove elſe where. One of our men was ſhot through the body with a grape ſhot; his life is deſpaired of. I wrote to Mrs. Meigs by way of Montreal. This evening a council was held by all the commiſſioned officers of Col. Arnold's detachment, when the majority were for ſtorming Quebec, as ſoon as the men were provided with bayonets, ſpears, hatchets, and hand grenades.

17. All day at Capt. Hanchet's quarters. Nothing extraordinary happened. Cold and ſnow.

18. This morning I came to Mr. Duvene's houſe to quarter. W. E. ſnow.

19. No occurrences extraordinary. W. E. moderate and ſnowy.

20. Several of our men have the ſmall pox at this time. W. E. cold.

21. We have orders for all our men to wear hemlock ſprigs in their hats, to diſtinguiſh them in the attack upon the works.

22. Preparations are making and things ripening faſt for the aſſault upon the works of Quebec. The bleſſing of heaven attend the enterprize!—This evening celebrated the anniverſary of a happy event or circumſtance in my life.

23. This day the officers of our detachment met; the general attended to compoſe ſome matters of diſpute, which were happily ſettled.

24. I was on a general court martial. Our chaplain preached a ſermon in the chapel of the general hoſpital, which is exceeding elegant inſide, and richly decorated with carriages and gilt work.

25. Col. Arnold's detachment paraded this evening at Capt. Morgan's quarters. At 4 P. M. his honour Gen. Montgomery attended, and addreſſed us on the ſubject of an aſſault upon the town in a ſpirited manner.

26. Nothing material happened; W. E. cold.

27. This evening the troops aſſembled by order of the general, with a deſign to make an attack upon the works of Quebec—when an order from the general came for their returning

to

to their quarters, the time and ſeaſon not being thought proper for the attack.

28. The following came out in the general orders, "the General had the moſt ſenſible pleaſure in ſeeing the good diſpoſition with which the troops laſt night moved towards the attack. It was with the greateſt reluctance he found himſelf called upon by his duty to repreſs their ardour; but he ſhould hold himſelf anſwerable to thoſe brave men, whoſe lives might be ſaved by waiting for a more favourable opportunity." This day is the 25th anniverſary of my birth. A variety of ſcenes have preſented themſelves in this ſhort term: proſperity and adverſity have alternately chequered my path. Some dangers eſcaped, and favours innumerable received by me, demand a tribute of the warmeſt gratitude.

29. This day I dined with Gen. Montgomery, and ſpent the afternoon and evening with him in an agreeable manner. This evening as a party of our men were executing a command in the ſuburbs of St. Rue, they were fired upon from the walls and one man was wounded in the leg.

30. This morning between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, our train threw into the city about 30 ſhells, which produced a number of ſhells and a briſk cannonading from the town. Continued our preparations to make an attack upon the city, the ladders being now ready, and the W. E. ſtormy, which was thought beſt for our purpoſe; the troops were ordered to parade at 2 o'clock to morrow morning.

31. The troops aſſembled at two o'clock this morning; thoſe that were to make the attack by the way of Cape Diamond collected at the general quarters upon the heights of Abraham, and were headed by Gen. Montgomery. Thoſe that were to make the attack by the ſuburbs of St. Rue, were headed by Col. Arnold, and which were two battalions that were detached from the army at Cambridge.—Col. Livingſtone with a regiment of Canadians, and Major Brown with part of a regiment from Boſton, were to make a falſe attack upon the walls ſouthward of St. John's gate, and in the mean time to ſet fire to the gate with combuſtibles prepared for that purpoſe.

Theſe different bodies were to move to the attack from their places of aſſembly exactly at 5 o'clock; but the different routes they had to make, the great depth of ſnow, and other obſtacles prevented the execution of Col. Livingſton's command. The general moved with his corps and a number of carpenters, to the pickets at Cape Diamond; the carpenters ſoon cut the pickets with ſaws, the general pulled them down with his own hands, and entered with his aid de camp Mr. M'Pherſon, Mr. Antill the engineer, Capt. Cheeſman, the carpenters and others. The troops did not follow, except a few who attacked the guard houſe: the enemy gave them a diſcharge of grape ſhot from their cannon, and of ſmall arms at the ſame time, by which the general, his aid de camp, Capt Cheeſman and ſome others bravely fell. The firing then entirely ceaſed, and the lights in the guard houſe were out, at which time, 'tis ſaid, the troops might have entered. —But Colonels ——— thought of retreating, which they did, and carried off the wounded to the camp.

I came now to Col. Arnold's diviſion, which was to proceed to the attack in the following manner—A lieutenant and 30 men were to march in front as an advanced guard, then the artillery company with a field piece mounted on a ſledge; and as the main body, of which, Capt. Morgan's company was the firſt. The advanced party were to open when arrived near the battery, which was raiſed upon a wharf, and which we were obliged to attack on the way; and when our field piece had given a ſhot or two, the advanced party were to ruſh forward with ladders and force the battery, while Captain Morgan's company were to march round the wharf if poſſible on the ice. But the ſnow was ſo deep, the pieces of artillery were brought on very ſlow, and we were finally obliged to leave it behind; and to add to the delay the main body miſtook their way, there being no road, the way dark and intricate, among ſtore-houſes, boats, and wharfs; and harraſſed at the ſame time with a conſtant fire of the enemy from the walls, which killed and wounded a num-

ber of men, without our being able to annoy them in the leaſt, from our ſituation. The field piece not coming up, the advanced party, with Capt. Morgan's company, attacked the battery, ſome firing into the port-holes, or a kind of embraſures, while others ſcaled the battery with ladders, and immediately took poſſeſſion of it with a guard, conſiſting of 30 men. This was executed with ſo much diſpatch, that the enemy only diſcharged one cannon. In the attack, we loſt one or two men, the enemy the ſame number. At this battery Col. Arnold received a wound in one of his legs with a muſquet ball. So ſoon as the priſoners were taken care of, and a few men come up (which was near half an hour) our men attempted the next barrier, but could not force it; and as the main body were ſome time in coming up, occaſioned by the obſtacles before-mentioned: adding to this, that the part of the army, commanded by General Montgomery, after his fall, having retreated, gave the enemy the advantage to turn their whole force and attention upon us; ſo that before our men attempted the ſecond barrier, the enemy had ſuch a number of men behind it and in the houſes, that we were ſurrounded with ſuch a fire, from double our numbers, we found it impoſſible to force it, they being alſo under cover, while we were expoſed to their fire. To add to the embarraſſment, we loſt the help of one of our companies, which was quartered on the north ſide of the river St. Charles, by their not having notice in ſeaſon, who, in endeavouring to join the main body, were ſurprized by a party of men who made a *ſortie* through Palace Gate, and moſt of them were made priſoners. Our men near the ſecond barrier took poſſeſſion of ſome houſes, and kept up a fire from them for ſome time, but as the body which ſallied out of Palace Gate, came upon the rear, and our numbers were greatly leſſened by being killed and wounded, it was thought beſt to retreat to the battery that we had taken, which we did, with the greateſt part of our men, where at a conſultation of officers preſent, it was the unanimous opinion that it was impracticable to retreat, as we muſt have paſſed a great part of the way, under the walls of the town, expoſed to a line of fire, and our rear expoſed to the fire of the enemy at the ſame time; beſides having the party that ſallied out through Palace Gate to oppoſe in front. We maintained our ground till about ten in the morning, but were at laſt obliged, with great reluctance, to ſurrender priſoners of war.

By the beſt accounts we can obtain, our loſs, by killed and wounded, amounts to about one hundred; the loſs which the town ſuſtained, we cannot learn; it muſt be ſmall in compariſon with ours, owing to the advantage of ſituation. We had one Captain and two Lieutenants killed; wounded officers, Colonel Arnold, Capt. Hubbard, Capt. Lambe, Lieut. Steel, Lieut. Tiſdale and Brigade Major Ogden. The loſs in that part of the army commanded by the General, beſides himſelf, was his Aid de Camp, Mr. M'Pherſon and Capt. Cheeſeman; private number unknown. His Honour, Brigadier General Montgomery, was ſhot through both his thighs and through his head: his body was taken up the next day, an elegant coffin was prepared, and he was decently interred the Thurſday after. I am informed, when his body was taken up, his features were not in the leaſt diſtorted: his countenance appeared regular, ſerene, and placid like the ſoul that late had animated it. He was tall and ſlender, well limbed, of a genteel, eaſy, graceful, manly addreſs, and had the voluntary love, eſteem and confidence of the whole army. His death, though honourable, is lamented, not only as the death of an amiable, worthy friend, but as an experienced, brave General; the whole country ſuffers greatly by ſuch a loſs at this time. The native goodneſs and rectitude of his heart might eaſily be ſeen in his actions; his ſentiments, which appeared on every occaſion, were fraught with that unaffected goodneſs, which plainly diſcovered the goodneſs of the heart from whence they flowed.

In the afternoon, the officers were confined in the Seminary, and well accommodated with bedding; the privates were confined in the Recollects, or Jeſuit's College. I dined this day with Capt. Law, whom in the morning I had made priſoner, but in a few hours after I was in my turn

made

made priſoner alſo. Capt. Law treated me with great politeneſs and ingenuity.

Jan. 1ſt. This whole day in the Seminary. The firſt day I ever knew confinement. I hope I ſhall bear it with becoming fortitude.

Major M‘ Kenzie brought General Montgomery's knee buckles and Mr. M‘ Pherſon's gold broach, and made a preſent of them to me, which I highly value for the ſake of their late worthy owners.

Major Return Jonathan Meigs.